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DPRK Gov't Issues Memorandum

In Connection With Presentation of Korean Question to U.N. General Assembly

PYONGYANG, Dec. 7 (KCNA)–In connection with the presentation of the Korean question to the 16th U.N. General Assembly, the DPRK Government on Dec. 6 published a memorandum. In view of the attempt of the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to distort the real state of things in Korea and cover up the South Korean situation, and to hamper peaceful unification of Korea and menace seriously Far Eastern and world peace, in its eleventh "annual report," the memorandum was published to show the real situation in Korea as it is and to clarify again the stand of the DPRK Government on the question of Korea's unification. The memorandum consists of six parts, main points of which are as follow:

In its first part, the memorandum exposes, on the basis of concrete data, the nature of the military fascist regime and the real situation in South Korea.

The establishment of the military fascist regime in South Korea, the memorandum pointed out, was plotted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionary ruling circles to help them cut out of the extremely serious political and economic crises in the las tdays of the Chang Myun regime, a twin brother and a continuation of the overthrown Syngman Rhee regime.

The military fascist regime suppresses most ruthlessly the South Korean people's struggle for peaceful unification of their fatherland, advocates "unification through conquest of communism" and concentrates all its energies on reorganizing national life on a wartime basis. U.S. war policy and its aggressive designs in South Korea and the military regime's rabid suppression of people and war preparations create a new, serious obstacle to Korea's peaceful unification and threaten greatly Far Eastern and world peace. This is why all the honest-minded people the world over keep an watchful eye on the critical situation in South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the memorandum pointed out, the "U.N.C.U.R.K."'s "annual report" tries in vain to create the impression that there is nothing dangerous in the development of affairs in South Korea, that the military fascist coup was inevitable, and that suppression of the freedom of speech and publication should be accepted as a matter of course, deliberately ignoring the fact that many people have been arrested and imprisoned only because they advocated peaceful unification.

All this graphically demonstrates once again that the "U.N.C.U.R.K." is nothing but a tool serving to hide the U.S. colonial policy of aggression and to patch up its bankrupt foreign policy.

Pointing out in its second part that the "U.N.C.U.R.K."'s mission, whatever form it may take, has been to idealize and adorn puppet regimes installed by the U.S. in South Korea, the memorandum declared that the present "annual report" indicates that the "U.N.C.U.R.K" finds itself in a fix that admits of no excuse.

The overthrow, by the heroic popular uprising, of the Syngman Rhee regime, a regime which had been publicized so noisily by the U.S. and the "U.N.C.U.R.K." for more than ten years as a "representative government," formed as a result of "free" and "fair" "U.N.-supervised elections"– this exhaustively laid bare before the whole world how shamelessly the U.S. and the "U.N.C.U.R.K." had been hypocritic and invented demagogies. No sooner had the Chang Myun regime been put into office, however, the "U.N.C.U.R.K." lost no time in extolling this puppet regime to the skies as a government established through "very satisfactory, free and fair election." And this time it is busy shielding in every way the military fascist regime which supplanted Chang Myun. What nonsense!

If things had turned out as the "U.N.C.U.R.K." described in its reports, the memorandum pointed out, things would have progressed smoothly and the fall of the Syngman Rhee regime through the popular uprising would have never occurred. The memorandum declared, however, that things turned out quite to the contrary and the scheme of the "U.N.C.U.R.K." failed. This means, the memorandum added, the complete failure of the U.S. designs to cover up under the U.N. signboard its colonial policy of subjugating South Korea.

In its third part, the memorandum brings to light the falsehood of the "annual report," which described the South Korean military fascist clique as supporting "peaceful unification."

The main feature of the South Korean situation during the period covered by the "annual report," the memorandum declared, lies in the fact, among others, that the South Korean people's struggle for their living right and for peaceful unification of the fatherland showed a great surge.

Speaking ill of the just struggle of various sections of the South Korean people for South-North interchange and negotiation as well as for independent national unification by the Korean people themselves, the "annual report" makes no mention at all of the fact that the military regime has been arresting, imprisoning and killing those who advocated peaceful unification, the memorandum pointed out.

If the U.S. and the military fascist clique's acts to punish mercilessly those supporting South-North interchange and peaceful unification proceeded from their desire for "peaceful unification," as the "annual report" points out,–then, it is clear that their "unification" and "UN-supervised elections" are essentially suppression and unification by force.

The memorandum continued to say:

"The statement in the 'annual report' that the South Korean military fascist clique is in favor of 'peaceful unification' is the most shameless deception, serving only to screen frantic war preparations by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique. The U.S. should take all the blame for the fact that Korea is not unified yet and the artificial division of the country still continues."

In its fourth part, the memorandum characterizes the present economic situation in South Korea, which is now in utter confusion, with its production activities completely stagnant.

The "U.N.C.U.R.K." tries in vain in its "annual report" to create the impression that after the military coup, things are going well and taking a favorable turn, the memorandum pointed out. The memorandum, basing itself on the data released by the South Korean and foreign publications, brought to light a sharp decline in industrial production, ruined agriculture and people's destitution.

This situation in South Korea, the memorandum pointed out, is the direct outcome of U.S. occupation of South Korea during the past 16 years and of its "aid" policy.

The memorandum continued:

"As it is well known to everybody today, U.S. 'aid' is a means to seize vital links in the South Korean economy and subjugate it to promote the predatory and military aims of the U.S. No "economic plan," formulated by the military rulers, will be realized, so long as the heavy military burden exists and the economic activities there are on the lowest levels. The only way out of the present economic catastrophe, caused by the U.S. colonial policy of spoliation under the cloak of "aid," is to rely on the powerful, self-supporting national economy built in the northern half of the Republic and to be unified with the nothern half of the country as early as possible.

Conniving at the U.S. and its puppets' dangerous acts seriously threatening peace in Korea as well as in the Far East and the world, the "annual report" tries to justify the unlawful occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, the memorandum pointed out.

Stressing that no deceptive measures can justify U.S. occupation of South Korea, the memorandum declared that the stay in South Korea of the U.S. forces is the main obstacle to peaceful unification of Korea, seriously menacing Far Eastern and world peace, and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

Recalling the fact that the Chinese People's Volunteers took the initiative in withdrawing all its forces from Korea three years ago, the memorandum declared that "there can be no excuse for the U.S. forces to stay in South Korea any longer."

Meanwhile, pointing out that the South Korean people's indignation over and resistance to the strengthening of the U.S. aggressive designs and to the military fascist clique's unlawful acts are growing day by day, the memorandum declared that "the U.S. imperialist and the military fascist clique are thoroughly isolated in South Korea and that the fascist regime is doomed."

In its sixth part, the memorandum explains the stand of the DPRK Government regarding the discussion of the Korean question in the U.N. during the past 15 years and on the solution of the Korean question.

Korea is still divided, the memorandum said, though the Korean problem has been placed annually on the agenda of the U.N. during the past 15 years.

This is because the U.S. unlawfully urged the U.N. to discuss the "Korean ploblem," to justify its colonial policy of subjugating Korea by utilizing the name of the U.N., not to solve the problem.

Pointing out that the "U.N.C.U.R.K." has been serving as a tool in the hands of the U.S. to serve its aggressive policy, the memorandum stressed that a time has come when the U.N. "should put an end to its long-drawn discussion on the Korean problem."

The U.N., the memorandum continued, should naturally denounce the aggressive groups in the U.S. for their criminal acts–flagrant violations of its charter and principle and illegitimate use of its banner to cover up their aggressive policy–if it is going to follow faithfully the principle of its charter.

The U.N. should evacuate from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and all other foreign forces which are staying there as "U.N. forces." At the same time, it should take measures to dissolve as soon as possible the "U.N.C.U.R.K." which serves only as a tool for the U.S. to promote its aggressive policy.

The problem of unifying Korea is a domestic problem to be solved by the Korean people themselves. Accordingly, no interference from outside in this problem is warranted.

The Korean people are able and have resources enough to carve by themselves their own future. The DPRK Government recognizes that the best way to solve the problem of peacefully unifying Korea is to hold free elections throughout Korea, without any interference from outside, on the basis of democratic principles.

The memorandum concluded:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that it will enjoy positive support from peace-loving governments and peoples for its reasonable assertion and view on the problem of peacefully unifying Korea.

U.N. Political Committee Starts to Discuss Korean Problem

The U.N. political committee started to discuss on Dec. 12 the Korean problem, according to a Tass dispatch from New York.

Three resolutions were submitted to the committee: Soviet Union's resolution demanding dissolution of the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of U.S. imperialism in its policy of aggression; Mongol's two resolutions demanding evacuation of foreign forces from South Korea and proposing the invitation of both the DPRK and South Korean representatives to the U.N.

Participants in the committee referred to discussion the statement datelined Dec. 1 of the DPRK Foreign Ministry and the memorandum issued on Dec.6 by the DPRK Government.

The resolutions of Mongol were supported by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, Indonesia, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia.

At the next day's session, the Mongol's resolution concerning the invitation of the DPRK and South Korean representatives, with the amendments of Greece and Thailand, was put to the vote. The amended resolution, which provides unreasonable conditions for participation of the DPRK representatives in the discussion of the Korean problem, was approved.

Farmers Rise in "100,000 Ton Counties Movement"

North Korean peasants have launched a movement for creating "100,000 ton counties" next year in order to reach the height of 5 million tons of grain.

This new increased harvest movement is aimed at producing more than 100,000 tons of grain in one county.

The agricultural cooperative members are now summing up the unprecedented harvest of this year with boundless pride and honour of having discharged the tasks set by the Party.

The co-op farmers are excited by the resolution of the recently held Second Enlarged Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party which set forth the tasks to occupy six heights next year.

They are boiling with enthusiasm to hit the goal of five million tons of grain output next year, one of the six heights—this is a decisive step for the implementation of the cardinal task of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan for radically improving the people's living.

The movement for creating "100,000 ton counties" is a manifestation of such surging revolutionary zeal of the peasants.

Shihchun County of South Whanghai Province, Yumjoo County of North Pyungan Province and many other counties have already joined this movement.

The peasants in Sookchun County, South Pyungan Province, have resolved themselves to produce more than 120,000 tons of grain next year, drawing on their success in reaping over 82,000 tons of grain this year. And the peasants in Yunan County, South Whanghai Province, who gathered this year 92,000 and more tons of grain, have determined to put out 132,000 tons of grain in the coming year.

Among the participants in the movement is Soonchun County, South Pyungan Province, which harvested some 53,000 tons of grain this year. The agricultural cooperative members throughout the country are finding key points in the implementation of their tasks in the amelioration of land, the enhancement of soil fertility through heavy manuring, the overall sowing of selected seeds, land reclamation, the extensive application of advanced farm methods, the acceleration of mechanization, the introduction of chemicals and the continuation of irrigation work.

The peasants in Sookchun County, participants in the movement, are pushing ahead with the project of dam construction for reclamation of saline land on the western coastal area to wind it up by December 20 this year. Next year the reclaimed saline land will yield 6,000 tons of rice.

At the same time they are planning to apply an average of over 50 tons of compost on each jungbo of the paddies and bring the per jungbo output above five tons, taking the country as a whole. The county has already topped its plan for compost production by 22 per cent and secured all the necessary amount of selected seeds.

The peasants of Soonchun County, South Pyungan Provnice, are resloved to double the grain output next year as against this year by ameliorating more than 7,000 jungbo of arable land, upturning over 3,200 jungbo of land, planting maize, a high-yielding crop, in upwards of 87 per cent of the entire dry fields and actively introducing advanced farming methods.

The rural counties in different parts of the country whose farming conditions are inferior to those of the counties which are participating in the movement for creating the "100,000 ton counties" have, in accordance with their specific conditions, set themselves the goal of becoming "70,000 ton counties" "50,000 ton counties" or "30,000 ton counties."

These counties are unanimously resolved to increase their grain output markedly next year. Particularly the peasants in Onchun and Jeungsan Counties in South Pyungan Province, who have joined the "70,000 ton counties" movement, pledged themselves to produce 80,000 tons of grain respectively next year, twice as much as the result of this year.

The ranks of the movement for creating "100,000 ton, 70,000 ton, 50,000 ton and 30,000 ton counties" are steadily expanding.

Farmers in North Korea, who successfully overfulfilled this year's target, are now preparing to turn out 5 million tons of grain next year, one of the six heights to be scaled next year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling Factory Under Construction

The construction of the Nampo Non-ferrous Metal Rolling Factory with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons is in high gear.

The projects of the casting shop, steel rod shop and substation buildings with a total floor space of 23,000 square metres have been completed in the main.

Machines and equipment of the pipe and copper wire drawing systems and casting shop are being installed in the newly built shops.

The installing of equipment will be completed before January, next year and production will start from the second quarter year.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—All Taxes To Be Eliminated—

The present taxation system will be completely abolished in our country during the Seven-Year (1961-1967) Plan period. Then the entire inhabitants will be freed from all the tax burdens and our country will be turned into a state knowing no taxes.

Even now the amount of taxes levied upon the people in our country is next to nothing.

The proportion of tax income from the people in the state budgetary revenue is on a steady decrease as years go by. Whereas it held 8.8 per cent in 1956, it dwindled to 1.9 per cent in 1961.

The national income increased 2.1 times between 1956 and 1960 in our country.

The Korean Workers' Party coordinated accumulation and consumption by correctly combining the future development of the national economy with the satisfaction of the immediate demand of the people, and the interests of the whole society with the personal interests of the working people. The Party also saw to it that the greater share of the national income is directed to popular consumption, while steadily augmenting accumulation.

Even when it carried out such stupendous project of socialist construction, the state directed only a quarter of the national income to accumulation, allotting three-fourths to the consumption of the working people.

The working people get enormous additional benefits from the state, besides the steadily growing monetary wages. Between 1957 and 1960 the factory and office workers got from the state extra benefits equalling 70 per cent of their wages.

The entire population enjoy enormous benefit from free medical treatment, education and other social services and cultural welfare.

And the factory and office workers are supplied with food grain by the state almost for nothing, only 0.3 per cent of their living cost, and even when house rent, electricity and water fees and fuel expenses are added to it, they altogether amount to no more than three per cent of their living expenses. Thus, the people's requirements for food and housing are met with less than 10 per cent of their living cost.

The real income of the factory and office workers registered an increase of 2.1 times in 1960 as against 1956.

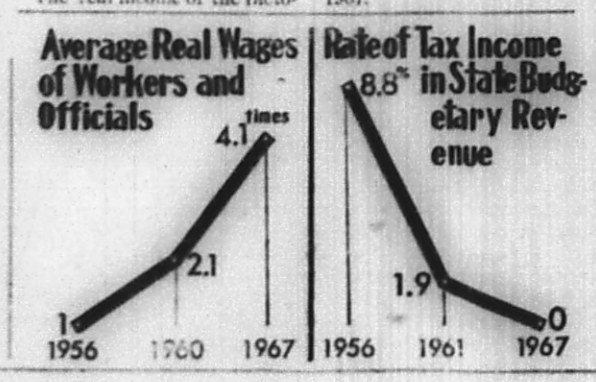
With a view to improving the living of the peasantry, the state also marked up the procurement prices for meat, industrial crops, vegetable, etc., while reducing the rate of irrigation fees and the charges for farm machine stations.

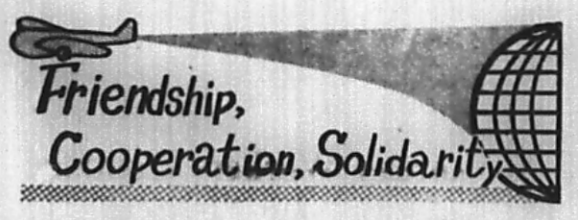
In 1959 the rate of tax in kind was cut from 22.4 per cent to 8.4 per cent of farmers' harvest. Besides, the state exempted totally or partly the peasant from the payment of a large sum of state loan and tax in kind and completely abolished the tax in kind for cotton and leaf tobacco.

Today, the living standards of the peasants have risen to the level of middle or well-to-do middle peasants on the whole.

In the Seven-Year Plan period the national income of North Korea will grow 2.7 times.

Thanks to the abolition of the tax system and the free education, culture, public health and cultural welfare and to other social services, the real income per household will increase more than two-fold in 1967.





Premier Kim Il Sung Cables to Premier of Tanganyika

Premier Kim Il Sung on Dec. 8 sent a congratulatory cable to the Premier of the Republic of Tanganyika, on the occasion of the Tanganyikan Independence Day.

In his cable, Premier Kim Il Sung, congratulating the Tanganyikan Premier on the independence of Tanganyika, said that the DPRK Government had decided to recognize Tanganyika.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Cable of Sympathy to Somali Premier

On Dec. 7, Premier Kim Il Sung sent to Abdirashid Ali Sermarke, Prime Minister of the Republic of Somali, a cable expressing, on behalf of the Korean people, his profound sympathy for the people of Somali who recently suffered from a big flood.

Reply Note to Cuban Gov't

Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent Dec. 11 a note of the DPRK Government to the Cuban Revolutionary Government in reply to the note of the government concerning the criminal machination of the U.S. imperialists to resume aggression against Cuba.

With their colonial system on the verge of total disintegration, the note said, the U.S. imperialists are further carrying out their policy of aggression and war to save themselves from a tight corner.

The DPRK Government considers, the note stated, that such aggressive manoeuvers of U.S. imperialism constitute not only a direct threat to the Cuban people but also an open challenge to the whole peace-loving peoples of the world, and resolutely condemns it.

Communique on Korean-Soviet Scientific Meeting

A communique on the eleventh meeting of the Korean-Soviet commission of scientific and technical cooperation was published in Pyongyang on Dec. 7.

According to the communique, Korean institutes and other agencies concerned will supply the Soviet Union with technical documents on non-ferrous metal production and other technical documents and receive Soviet specialists who will take part in a joint fishery survey in the East Sea.

Meanwhile, Soviet institutes and other agencies concerned will provide the DPRK with electric installations, engines for lorries, equipment for chemical industry and data on the designs of hydro-power stations and other technical documents.

Guinean Ambassador Arrives in Pyongyang

Gamara Moussa Sangwiana, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Republic to the DPRK arrived on Dec. 9 in Pyongyang by air. Later, on Dec. 12, he presented his credentials to Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

South Korean Agriculture Devastated by U.S. "Aid"

The total acreage of arable land in South Korea, has decreased by 200,000 jungbo, compared with that in the pre-liberation year 1944. The grain output has dropped by one-third of that in 1937. As a result, South Korean countryside has been turned into a "chronic starvation area" where some one million households run out of food early in every spring. A great number of families quit their farms, unable to make a living in the countryside.

This lamentable situation was caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their predatory "aid."

U.S. "aid" is used as a most effective way of subjugating South Korean agriculture to a military purpose, of squeezing from peasants money for military use, and of increasing their super profits.

The U.S. imperialists are pouring into the countryside fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and other surplus farm produce as well as industrial goods. By doing so, they are tightening their grip on all the economic activities in South Korean rural areas–production, consumption and distribution. They are also controlling and supervising, directly or indirectly, the South Korean puppet government in working out and enforcing its reactionary agricultural policy.

High-pressure salesmanship of the U.S. imperialists is driving out home-made farm produce from South Korean markets and bringing down agricultural production to a critically low level.

The value of U.S. surplus produce imported from 1953 through the end of 1960 totalled over 400 million dollars.

Imported U.S. surplus grain, totalling annually some six million tons,holds down the prices of farm produce, forcing workers' wages down to colonial levels.

The aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. imperialists' policy of forcing surplus agricultural products on South Korea is proved by the fact that the proceeds from the sale of U.S. surplus farm produce are earmarked mostly for war expenditures.

The "'ROK'-U.S. Agreement on Surplus Farm Produce" signed in 1955 provides that 90 per cent of the proceeds are to be used for military and occupation expenditures, and the remainder for developing markets for surplus goods.

The agreement also stipulates that no part of the proceeds shall be invested in South Korean agriculture.

The U.S. imperialists have sold to South Korea annually over 800,000 tons of chemical fertilizer since 1955 in the name of "aid."

According to recent publications in South Korea, about 70 per cent of arable land has been acidified owing to U.S.-made fertilizer.

The U.S. imperialists, utilizing their exclusive control over the supply of fertilizer, are imposing on South Korean peasants a monopoly price to rake in fabulous amounts of profits. Between 1955 and 1960, they sold to South Korea ammonium sulphate fertilizer at a price 25-35 per cent higher than world levels.

National finance and the money market are under strict control of the U.S. imperialists, who are taking measures to make South Korean agriculture serve more their policy of militarizing and subjugating South Korea. They publicized their plan to carry out "anti-flood afforestation" works with the "aid counterpart fund." But, in effect, they are expanding roads for military transport and constructing military facilities.

They are giving only landowners and rich farmers the licence to sell fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, in order to stabilize the latter's economic position and exploit, through them, South Korean farmers.

A South Korean magazine "Finance" (March edition, 1961) writes:

"We cannot report with dry eyes on the miserable condition of South Korean people caused by U.S. 'aid.'"

Nevertheless, the military fascists headed by Pak Chung Hi are begging for increased U.S. "aid" and capital investment from other countries.

More Japanese Monopoly Capital Infiltrates Into South Korea

TOKYO, Dec. 4–A "contract" on the purchase of a fertilizer plant by South Korea has been awarded to "Nomura Trade Co." in Osaka, Japan, according to informed sources in Tokyo. The equipment is valued at ¥ 843,600,000.

Earlier, on Sept. 15, Japanese "Chori Company" initiated a "contract" on the sale of electric equipment to South Korea.

Japanese monopolies are making all-out efforts to sell equipment and consumer goods to South Korea. For instance, "Mitsui Bussan" proposed a deal to barter Japanese fertilizer with South Korean aquatic and live stock products.

Japan's militarist monopolies are particularly covetous of mineral resources in South Korea. This is clear from the fact that Chori Co. wants to obtain tungsten, mica and other important ores from South Korea in exchange for machinery and equipment.

Thus, there is a danger that South Korea which has already been turned into a commodity market controlled by U.S. imperialism, may become a market for Japanese goods.

S. Korean Workers Continue to Fight for Existence

TAEGU, Dec. 7–Workers at factories and other enterprises in North Kyungsang Province had sent 68 letters to the military regime by the end of October since the "military coup" in May, demanding immediate payment of wages in arrears of payment, observance of collective labor contracts, and payment of labour accident allowances, according to Maiil Shinmoon published in Taegu.

Similar struggles of South Korean workers are reported from other areas, too.

Over 400 workers of the State-operated Poonggok Colliery in Samchuk, Kangwon Province of South Korea, strongly demanded in mid-September immediate payment of their wages kept in arrears of payment for seven months.

Some time ago, the workers of the Kangreung Silk Mill went on a strike in protest against savage exploitation and brutal treatment by the employers.

In Dongrai district, Pusan, about 320 unemployed persons demanded that the military regime give them jobs.

More South Korean Youth Evade Conscription

PUSAN, Dec. 2 –More than 1,130 youths in Pusan, Masan and Jinju in South Kyungsang Province have refused to be recruited into the puppet army, according to a radio report from Pusan.

They are only a part of the youth in these three cities listed by the military ruffians as conscription evaders.

Already over 1,600 youths had rejected forcible conscription in Pusan and other places of South Kyungsang Province.

Alarmed by the growing number of slackers, the military hoodlums are now urging military police-prosecution joint search teams to round up conscription evaders.

Small Shop-Keepers Suppressed in South Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 4–The South Korean military gangsters ordered closed nearly 10,000 privately-owned small enterprises such as restaurants, barbershops and beauty salons in Seoul during the four months following the "military coup" in May, according to the South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon.

The pretext cookd up by the military ruffians was that these establishments were "unclean" and "unsanitary," the paper said.

The military rogues on Dec. 1 ordered closed 15 small shops in Taegu on the charge that the proprieters of these shops failed to pay taxes, Radio Taegu said.

Another Suppressive Measure in South Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 4 –The Pak Chung Hi clique has decided to vest, as from Jan. 1, next year, train guards and conductors the judicial authority to supervise, interrogate and detain passengers, reports Kookje Shinbo in Seoul.

To this end, the military regime has also decided to re-educate trainmen and to teach them how to suppress people.

Earlier, the regime increased the strength of police force to intensify the suppression of the people by setting up a "patrol system" after the pattern of the police system in New York.

2,000 Japanese Hold Rally To Smash "'ROK'-Japan Talks"

Japanese demonstrating against the "'ROK'-Japan Talk"

A mass rally named "A National Central Rally Against Japan-'ROK' Talks" was held on Dec. 9 at the Hibiya Park amphitheatre in Tokyo by broad sections of the Japanese people, as part of their "10-Day Action Against Japan-'ROK' Talks" from Dec. 5 to 15.

Participating in the rally were some 2,000 Japanese people, together with 40 represeatatives of political parties and social organizations in Japan such as: National Railway Workers' Union (Kokutetsu), National Tele-communication Workers' Union (Zendentsu), Japan Association of Publication Workers' Union, Japan Democratic Youth League, Japan-Korea Society, Japan Peace Committee, Japan Communist and Socialist parties.

Also participating in the rally were some 200 representatives from Ibaragi, Niigata, Gunma, Aichi, Saitama, Kanagawa and other prefectures.

Speakers included Hisao Ishino, Secretary-general of the National Liaison Council Against Japan-'ROK' Talks; Kanemitsu Hososako, Chairman of the People's Movement Committee of the Socialist Party and Takechiyo Uchino, Head of the United Front Department of the Japan Communist Party.

Ishino: A successful conclusion of the talks will result, as the U.S. imperialists expect it, in linking Japan more closely with the "Republic of Korea" militarily, in keeping with the U.S. policy of war provocation.

Hososako: The Japanese monopoly capitalists are making all-out efforts to invade South Korea economically, under the pretext of giving economic assistance.

As is well known and as admitted on various occasions by U.S. Government leaders, the U.S. imperialists are following the policy of making Asian people fight each other.

Uchino: A successful agreement at the "Japan-'ROK' Talks" will be a tinder box for the U.S. inperialists to set fire to a new war in the Far East. From this point of view,the Communist Party regards it as its duty to fight against the talks in the van of the Japanese people.

Expressing solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle against the talks, Ro Je Ho, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, said: We understand why the Japanese people have risen up in their struggle against the talks, because we know that the struggle against the talks is part of the Japanese people's endeavors for national independence, democracy and world peace.

After many messages of encouragement addressed to the rally, including those from seven social organizations in North Korea, and from organizations in other countries of the world were read, the rally adopted a declaration and a resolution demanding immediate discontinuation of the "'ROK' Japan Talks."

After the rally, the participants marched to the Diet to present a petition for immediate discontinuance of the "'ROK' Japan Talks" to the House of Representatives. Then, they held a two-hour demonstration through downtown Tokyo, shouting:

"We oppose Japan-'ROK' Talks aiming at a military alliance!"

"U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea, Japan and of all the other areas of Asia immediately!"

"We oppose Japan-'ROK' Talks aiming to perpetuate the division of Korea!"

"We oppose Japan-'ROK' Talks, which are aimed at strengthening U.S.-Japan Security Treaty."

Declaration adopted by the rally Excerpts

We, rallied around the National Central Rally Against the "Japan-'ROK' Talks," are fully determined, together with all sections of Japanese people, to concentrate all our efforts on the struggle to force the Government to discontinue immediately its talks with the "Republic of Korea."

The dangerous nature of the talks has been fully revealed for every one to see by frequent recent contacts among top-ranking government leaders of the U.S., Japan and the "Republic of Korea."

There is no doubt that the chief aim of the talks is for Japan to give economic "assistances" to the Pak Chung Hi military regime, which is faced by imminent collapse, and to intensify tensions in the Far East, so that favorable conditions may be created for U.S. imperialism to lead Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to form a military alliance, with the U.S. as its mainstay.

We should not permit the Japanese Government to use enormous sum of taxes which, we, Japanese people, have paid, to bolster the illegitimate South Korean military regime.

We should not tolerate the fact that military supplies produced in Japan are being increasingly carried into South Korea and the fact that the U.S. military bases in Japan are offered to the South Korea's military planes for free use.

In order to shatter the "Japan-'ROK' Talks" into smithereens through a nation-wide struggle, we have set aside a period from Dec. 5 to 15 as 10-Day Action Against the "Japan-'ROK' Talks." So long as the Ikeda Government dares to continue the talks, ignoring opposition to the talks voiced by the Japanese people, it shall be met with an attack by the people, an attack more powerful than it sustained during the popular struggle against the "Security Treaty" with the U.S.

Let all the Japanese people rise up resolutely in the struggle to shatter the "Japan-'ROK' Talks" and to frustrate the policy of war being pursued by the Ikeda Government.

"Channel System" in Animal Bodies Discovered by Pyongyang Professor

In the course of studying traditional Korean medicine which has a long history of development in our country, Assistant Professor Kim Bong Han, chief lecturer on physiology at Pyongyang Medical College recently succeeded in discovering in animal bodies what he calls a "channel system," the material substance of the "channel theory" which constitutes the theoretical basis of traditional Korean medicine.

The "channel theory," unknown to the world's biological circles outside Korea, has developed only as a traditional Korean medical theory, without its material substance being discovered.

According to research data, it became clear that the material substance of "channel" is distributed systematically within subcutaneous fat.

The "channel" consists of "channel holes" and "channel veins," and "channel veins" connect "channel holes" just as the railway lines connect stations. Several "channels," sometimes numbering 30-50, form a branch and run through the whole body in parallel lines.

The "channel system" exists in animal bodies independent of the nervous and blood vessel systems.

Thus, Korea's traditional medicine in general and the "channel theory" in particular, the professor claims, provide the world's biological circles with the knowledge of a new "third" fundamental system connecting each part of animal bodies.

Research work on the "channel theory" has a long history in our country. But it was only after the Liberation and under the government's correct public health and scientific policies that research work began on a full scale.

The "channel theory" is one of the basic theoretical foundations for traditional medicine and the theoretical basis of the well known acupuncture and moxibustion treatment.

This theory and methods cured our forefathers of diseases and preserved their health.

People in many foreign countries have studied these time-honored theory and methods of treatment. However, very little headway has been made here just as in other areas of our traditional medicine.

Physicians practising traditional medicine supposed that "ki" was the motive force of vital phenomena, and that man is healthy when "ki" circulates normally through "channel holes" and "channel veins" in his body, while he becomes ill when it does not.

They said that "channel holes," when stimulated by a needle, quicken the circulation of "ki" and the functions of the body.

Even after European medicine became popular, physicians and other scientists in the Soviet Union and other countries, not to speak of those in Asian countries, continued their unremitting studies of this theory to discover the essence of the "channels."

Some scientists had found that electricity around "channel holes" is lower in voltage than in other parts. However, no further progress had been made.

The "channel" study group headed by Prof. Kim Bong Han, on the basis of the above-mentioned scientific achievements, continued their study. The study group was engaged in the work to demonstrate scientifically the authenticity of the discovery.

They invented an "apparatus for measuring consciousness channels," and observed changes in voltage around "channels," using their own bodies and rabbits. They also examined various phenomena in "channels" of birds, creepers, fish and amphibious animals.

Observations led to an important conclusion that an electric phenomenon occurs in a "channel," showing a definite, orderly and repeated curve of voltage change.

It was noteworthy that this voltage change took an entirely different form from the voltage curves seen in the nervous system, muscles, secreting glands, blood-vessels and other organizations.

They ascertained this through more than a hundred experiments, and were sure that there existed a kind of "channel system." Their view on the existence of the "channel system" was further demonstrated by experiments on the speed of transmission of voltage change.

Their research work was raised on to a higher level and efforts were made to find "channel holes" and "channel veins" as material organisms.

First, they succeeded in discovering egg-shaped "channel holes." Then, later on August 18, after hard and persevering research work they found "channel veins" which connect "channel holes."

The research group continued their experiments and finally succeeded in dyeing the "channel system," thereby making it possible for everbody to observe.

At present, group members are continuously working hard to consolidate and expand their achievements in their research work.

Korean Pictures In China

PEKING Dec. 4 (NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY)–A Korean picture, "Prelude to resistance" and many others which are now on show in many cities of the Republic of People's China are arousing great interest among broad sections of Chinese people.

Highly appreciating the "Prelude to resistance," Renmin Ribao carried a comment, "Uprisers' blood was not shed in vain," saying that the picture succeeded in realistically portraying the South Korean people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary rule of the Syngman Rhee regime.

"The Popular Movie," a monthly magazine of movie pictures in China, also commenting on that picture, said, "This picture helps us understand better the life of Seoul citizens. Shim Yung, a Korean Merited Actor, has succeeded in showing through his performance the spiritual attitude of the patriotic South Korean intellectuals of today."

Since the first appearance of a Korean picture "My homeland" to the Chinese audience in 1950, as many as 40 Korean pictures have been screened in China up to now. They are 25 feature and 15 documentary and scientific films. During a period from 1954 to 1960, the Korean Movie Festivals were held on three occasions in the Republic of People's China and these Korean pictures were seen by some 6 million people.

The following are some of the Korean pictures which are still showing in many districts of China: "The son of the fatherland," "Fellow-soldiers," and "Reconnoiters," "Dark land, South Korea" and "Love for the future!" and "The song of unity."

Chinese audiences appreciate particularly the Korean pictures that give full expression to the Korean people's militant spirit and revolutionary heroism.

Commenting on "The song of unity," Wenwha Bao, a paper in Shanghai, said that the picture had moved deeply Chinese audiences with the lofty communist morality that permeates this film.

Praising "Love for the future," Jefang Ribao, another paper in Shanghai, commented that the film showed a high level of camera techniques which the Korean film workers mastered.

Korean films such as "Chunghyang Jun (Spring Perfume)," "A story about a sister" and "Korea today" are also scheduled to be on show in China in the near future.

In order to screen in their country such Korean feature films as "The dawning eastern sky," "Tuman River," "Phoenix" and "Youths on the 'Sea-gull'," workers at the Changchun Film Studio are now busy translating the dialogues into Chinese.

"Vinalon," A Korean Picture Wins Prize

BUDAPEST, Dec. 8–"Vinalon," a scientific picture in technicolour produced in North Korea won a prize at the Second International Scientific Movie Festival now under way in Budapest, according to a report from Budapest.

Starting on Nov. 16, the festival is to last until Nov. 25.

Put on the screen were 289 films from all over the world.

The picture "Vinalon" was acclaimed by the audience for its rich content and camera technique.

The picture impressed deeply the audience with its success in filming in detail the processes of producing vinalon as well as with its high technical level as a scientific picture. The picture contributed toward helping the audience to get a better understanding of the daily developing industry in North Korea.

Part of the Vinalon Factory with a total floor space of some 500,000 square metres.

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

Unforgettable First Meeting (6)

by Choi Hyun

Continued

...revolutionary staff. Party-this is the leader and organizer of all our victories. It is, therefore, the most urgent and fundamental duty of us Korean communists to found a Marxist-Leninist party.

"For all that, however, we are not in a position yet to establish a party overnight in the present premature situation where we find ourselves, though some factionalists unreasonably insist on this.

To think that we can inaugurate a party right away without any preparation and accumulation of revolutionary energies-this is an empty dream, a mere castle in the air. So we must exert all our energies very carefully to lay organizational and ideological foundations for founding a party."

On programmatic problems concerning the founding of a party, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on to say:

"... It is of exceptional importance, in our preparatory work for founding a party, to train and expand the ranks of trustworthy communists through practical anti-Japanese armed struggles.

These communists, trained and tested through practical struggles, will play a cardinal role at any place and time in our revolution. If we rally revolutionary masses with these communists as the core, we shall be able to found a Marxist-Leninist party and carry out smoothly any complicated revolutionary tasks under any difficult circumstances.

Therefore, we must exert every effort continuously to expand and consolidate our armed ranks in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and to educate and train communists through practical struggle against the enemy.

Meanwhile, while further strengthening the party organizations of Korean communists within Korean residential areas in North-East China, we must further promote our work to train the communists there politically and educate them.

Moreover, we must help these organizations to penetrate deep into our homeland and rally the communists there around them so as to expand our ranks.

But in the present situation we should not be content with only training communists through the anti-Japanese partisan army and communists organizations. Holding fast to the anti-Japanese united front policy, we must rally broad sections of revolutionary forces both at home and abroad around various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations.

At first, we must imbue them with strong anti-Japanese ideas and with revolutionary consciousness. Then, grandually we must enlist active elements among them into the partisan army or communist organizations and train them into steady communists.

(To be Continued)

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